Date: Sun, 28 Feb 93 04:30:18 PST

From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>

Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu

Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu

Precedence: Bulk

Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #267

To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 28 Feb 93 Volume 93 : Issue 267

## Today's Topics:

## ARRL BULLETIN 14 ARLB014

Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 25 February Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 26 February Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 27 February DESPERATE...NEED TO KNOW FACTS CONCERNING LEGALITY Study Guides in electronic form

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu> Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu> Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available (by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Sun, 28 Feb 93 03:34:27 GMT

From: usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mstar!n8emr!bulletin@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: ARRL BULLETIN 14 ARLB014

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |

ZCZC AG55
QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 14 ARLB014
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT FEBRUARY 8, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

SB QST ARL ARLB014
ARLB014 BILL PROTECTS AMATEURS

A TELECOMMUNICATIONS BILL TO FREE UP GOVERNMENT SPECTRUM FOR COMMERCIAL USE, INTRODUCED INTO THE NEW U.S. CONGRESS, CONTAINS IMPORTANT PROTECTIONS FOR RADIO AMATEURS. THE BILL, S. 335, IS A REVISED VERSION OF S. 218, WHICH WAS NOT ACTED UPON IN THE LAST CONGRESS.

DURING THE LAST, 102ND, CONGRESS, THE ARRL SUGGESTED SIX POSSIBLE AMENDMENTS TO S. 218 TO MITIGATE THE EFFECT OF RELEASING FOR PRIVATE USE GOVERNMENT FREQUENCIES, SOME OF WHICH RADIO AMATEURS OCCUPY ON A SHARED, SECONDARY, NON-INTERFERENCE BASIS. FIVE OF THESE SIX PROPOSED AMENDMENTS WERE INCORPORATED INTO S. 335.

SENATOR DANIEL INOUYE (D-HI) INTRODUCED S. 335, ''THE EMERGING TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES ACT OF 1993,'' ON FEBRUARY 4, SAYING:

''SENATOR STEVENS'' (CO-SPONSOR FROM ALASKA) ''AND I HAVE INCORPORATED SOME CHANGES TO ACCOMMODATE CONCERNS OF THE AMATEUR RADIO INDUSTRY. I AM HAPPY TO INCLUDE THESE CHANGES IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF AMATEUR RADIO USERS TO THEIR SPECTRUM.''

THE CHANGES MADE AS A RESULT OF THE ARRL INITIATIVE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. THE BILL MAKES A ''FINDING'' THAT ''A REASSIGNMENT OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FREQUENCIES CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT ADVERSE IMPACT ON AMATEUR RADIO LICENSEES THAT CURRENTLY SHARE ALLOCATIONS WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STATIONS.''
- 2. IN DETERMINING WHETHER A FREQUENCY REALLOCATION IS FEASIBLE, THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE SHALL ''SEEK TO AVOID EXCESSIVE DISRUPTION OF EXISTING USE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FREQUENCIES BY AMATEUR RADIO LICENSEES.''
- 3. ONE BASIS TO BE USED IN DETERMINING WHETHER COMMERCIAL USE OF A FREQUENCY IS FEASIBLE IS TO BE ''THE EXTENT TO WHICH COMMERCIAL USERS CAN SHARE THE FREQUENCY WITH AMATEUR RADIO LICENSEES.''
- 4. THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE CONVENED TO REVIEW AND ADVISE UPON THE SECRETARY'S REPORT SHALL INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF ''OTHER USERS OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM, INCLUDING RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCAST LICENSEES, STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCIES, AMATEUR RADIO LICENSEES, AND THE AVIATION INDUSTRY.''
- 5. THE PRESIDENT MAY, ON CERTAIN GROUNDS, SUBSTITUTE ALTERNATIVE FREQUENCIES OR BANDS FOR THOSE CHOSEN. AMONG THE GROUNDS ON WHICH HE MAY ACT IS ''THE REASSIGNMENT WILL DISRUPT THE EXISTING USE OF A

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BAND OF FREUENCIES BY AMATEUR RADIO LICENSEES.''

6. COMPETITIVE BIDDING AUTHORITY GIVEN THE FCC UNDER THIS ACT ''SHALL NOT EXTEND TO ... AMATEUR OPERATOR SERVICES....''

''THESE CHANGES GO A LONG WAY TOWARD ADDRESSING AMATEURS' CONCERNS ABOUT THIS LEGISLATION, AND CLEARLY ESTABLISH THAT OUR NEEDS MUST BE CONSIDERED AS THE BILL PROCEEDS THROUGH THE CONGRESS,'' ARRL EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT DAVID SUMNER, K1ZZ SAID.

NNNN

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Date: 28 Feb 93 04:38:33 GMT From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu

Subject: Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 25 February

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

NOTE: DATA FOR THIS UT DAY WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT DUE TO A SCHEDULED POWER OUTAGE. SOME DATA MAY BE INACCURATE.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 056, 02/25/93 10.7 FLUX=128.0 90-AVG=135 SSN=124 BKI=0332 2210 BAI=006 BGND-XRAY=B3.0 FLU1=1.8E+06 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=0332 2211 PAI=008 BOU-DEV=\*\*\*, \*\*\*, \*\*\*, \*\*\*, \*\*\*, \*\*\* DEV-AVG=\*\*\* NT SWF=00:000 XRAY-MAX= C8.4 @ 0551UT PCA-AVG= \*\*\*DB BOUTF-MAX=\*\*\*\*NT @ \*\*\*\*UT BOUTF-MIN=\*\*\*\*\*NT @ \*\*\*\*UT BOUTF-AVG=\*\*\*\*\*NT GOES7-MAX=P:\*\*\*NT@ \*\*\*\*UT GOES7-MIN=N:\*\*\*\*NT@ \*\*\*\*UT G7-AVG=\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\* GOES6-MAX=N:\*\*\*\*NT@ \*\*\*\*UT GOES6-MIN=E:\*\*\*\*NT@ \*\*\*\*UT G6-AVG=\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\* FLUXFCST=STD:125,120,125;SESC:125,120,125 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,020,020/015,020,020 KFCST=1112 3212 2344 4432 27DAY-AP=004,009 27DAY-KP=0121 1212 2313 2223 WARNINGS= ALERTS= !!END-DATA!!

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Date: 28 Feb 93 05:47:04 GMT From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu

Subject: Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 26 February

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

NOTE: DATA FOR THIS UT DAY WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT DUE TO A SCHEDULED POWER OUTAGE. SOME DATA MAY BE INACCURATE. THIS SHOULD BE THE LAST DAY OF UNAVAILABLE DATA.

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!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 057, 02/26/93
10.7 FLUX=126.2 90-AVG=134
                                              BKI=0120 2210
                                  SSN=118
                                                             BAI=005
BGND-XRAY=B2.5
                  FLU1=2.0E+06 FLU10=1.4E+04 PKI=0120 2210
                                                             PAI=004
 BOU-DEV=***, ***, ***, ***, ***, ***, ***
                                          DEV-AVG=*** NT
                                                             SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX = B7.9
                            XRAY-MIN= B2.4
                 @ 0753UT
                                             0 ****UT
                                                        XRAY-AVG= B3.5
NEUTN-MAX= **** @ ****UT
                            NEUTN-MIN= **** @ ***OUT NEUTN-AVG= ****
 PCA-MAX= ***DB @ ****UT
                              PCA-MIN= ****DB @ ****UT
                                                         PCA-AVG= ***DB
BOUTF-MAX=****NT @ ****UT
                            BOUTF-MIN=****NT @ ****UT BOUTF-AVG=****NT
GOES7-MAX=P:***NT@ ****UT
                            GOES7-MIN=N:****NT@ ****UT G7-AVG=****,****
GOES6-MAX=N:****NT@ ****UT GOES6-MIN=E:****NT@ ****UT G6-AVG=****,****
FLUXFCST=STD:120,125,130;SESC:120,125,130 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,020,020/020,020,025
   KFCST=1112 3212 2344 4432 27DAY-AP=009,054 27DAY-KP=2313 2223 3567 5455
WARNINGS=
  ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

Date: 28 Feb 93 05:17:34 GMT From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu

Subject: Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 27 February

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

NOTE: NORMAL OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN RESTORED. WE APOLOGIZE FOR THE INCONVENIENCE THE DATA OUTAGE MAY HAVE CAUSED DURING THE LAST WEEK.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 058, 02/27/93 10.7 FLUX=124.0 90-AVG=134 SSN=122 BKI=0010 1112 BAI=002 BGND-XRAY=B2.3 FLU1=2.2E+06 FLU10=1.5E+04 PKI=1011 1212 BOU-DEV=002,004,005,004,006,006,005,019 DEV-AVG=006 NT SWF=00:000 XRAY-MAX = B7.2@ 0408UT XRAY-MIN= B2.2 @ 1706UT XRAY-AVG= B3.2 NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 1735UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 1205UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.7% PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2355UT PCA-MIN= -0.9DB @ 1930UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB BOUTF-MAX=55414NT @ 2359UT BOUTF-MIN=55379NT @ 1906UT BOUTF-AVG=55400NT GOES7-MAX=P:+127NT@ 2330UT GOES7-MIN=N:+006NT@ 1015UT G7-AVG=+090,+030,+011 GOES6-MAX=P:+125NT@ 2315UT GOES6-MIN=E:-004NT@ 1845UT G6-AVG=+101,+008,+039 FLUXFCST=STD:125,130,135;SESC:125,130,135 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,020,020,020,020,015 KFCST=3445 4433 3445 4433 27DAY-AP=054,024 27DAY-KP=3567 5455 5345 3333 WARNINGS= ALERTS=

!!END-DATA!!

Date: Thu, 25 Feb 1993 17:45:17 GMT

From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!

hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpcc05!hpscit!davea@ames.arpa Subject: DESPERATE...NEED TO KNOW FACTS CONCERNING LEGALITY To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Think about it this way, "If you are in an emergency condition, do you really think that breaking the law is going to matter" Beam me up Scotty!

Maybe the thing to concentrate on is avoiding getting into an emergency.

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Date: Sun, 28 Feb 1993 04:05:55 GMT

From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!milano!cactus.org!barron@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Study Guides in electronic form

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am posting this request for friend studying to get his license. He would like to know if there are any study guides (such as Now You're Talking, etc.) in computer readable form. He has the question pool on disk but would like to work with some more in depth material.

73, Robert, KA5WSS barron@cactus.org

--

Robert Barron, KA5WSS------

P.O. Box 180703 Internet: barron@cactus.org
Austin, TX 78718-0703 Packet: ka5wss@n5ljf.tx.usa.na

(512) 837-4051 AMPR: ka5wss@ka5wss.ampr.org [44.76.1.184]

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Date: 28 Feb 1993 04:00:03 -0500

From: digex.com!digex.com!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Feb22.221517.26@sssup1.sssup.it>, <C350A8.5H1@zoo.toronto.edu>,

<darknite.730869070@camelot>p
Subject : Re: Info needed on GPS

darknite@camelot.bradley.edu (John S. Novak III) writes:
>which blows your accuracy even more. We also have problems due
>to atmospheric interference (ionosphere and troposphere) and
>multipath.

I am curious as to how large a degradation the atmospheric anomalies cause on a satellite-to-water-vessel path.

I assume that the constellation is sufficiently dense to allow three or four satellites to lie on paths forming large

angles with respect to the atmospheric layers, so reflections leading to multiple paths would seem to be negligible. Are problems caused by propogation delays arising from the various atmospheric densities? Something else?

Also, I am curious as to the sources of multi-path interference on a path from an orbiting satellite and an unobstructed water vessel.

"...GPS is NOT an operational system...signed Commander, United States Coast Guard. Out."

Cheers.

- -

bote@access.digex.com (John Boteler)
"Why, in an ESS of this size it would take five, six minutes to trace a call!"

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Date: Sun, 28 Feb 1993 04:56:55 GMT

From: mentor.cc.purdue.edu!noose.ecn.purdue.edu!pasture.ecn.purdue.edu!

laird@purdue.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Feb22.221517.26@sssup1.sssup.it>, <C350A8.5H1@zoo.toronto.edu>, <darknite.730869070@camelot>cc.purd

Subject : Re: Info needed on GPS

Here's what I have...

--kyler

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Bob Dixon's "Spread Spectrum Systems, 2nd ed" (pub Wiley Interscience) has a brief but good overview on page 320-324 of the book. GPS uses spread spectrum techniques.

Basically, when the system is fully activated, there will be at least 3 satellites out of a constellation of 18 that will be "visible" by any earthbound receiver at any given moment (not all satellites are lofted yet, so there are holes). Each satellite broadcasts information on two frequencies--called the L1 and L2 channels.

The main L1 channel contains two pseudo-random codes--the C/A (clear access) and P (protected) codes. The P code is at 10 times the bit rate of the C/A code, and can be encrypted to deny access

to higher accuracy. There is identical 50 bit-per-second information modulated (XOR'ed) with each code carrying such things as the satellite's known position at a given time, satellite almanac data (who is in and out of service), and miscellaneous data. The codes themselves are used to obtain the range from the satellite and hence position of the receiver.

Each satellite has a slight unique variation in its code sequence, allowing the receiver to identify each particular satellite. The receiver, through prior knowledge of the code, knows when in relative time the code was transmitted, and from the code sequence position of the received code, the time-of-travel can be figured. The modulated data will also imply where the satellite WAS at the time of transmission through encoded ephemeresis data. So, using the speed of light and time-of-travel, the receiver can compute a sphere around the satellite on which it must be located. When several satellites are in orbit, these spheres will have a point of intersection which is the receiver's location. Relative time can be converted to absolute time when two satellites (or more) are in view.

The L1 and L2 channels are separated in frequency, and are used for testing and to compute instantaneous atmospheric refraction so that the bending of the signal path can be taken into account as a correction when the distance-to-satellite is figured.

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L1 channel frequency--1575 MHz
L1 modulation type--0QPSK
L2 channel frequency--1227 MHz
L2 modulation type--BPSK
```

C/A code rate--1.023 MHz C/A code length--1023 chips

P code rate--10.23 MHz P code length--6.19 x 10^12 chips

Hope this helps.

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Dave Medin Voice: (205) 730-5812
Intergraph Corp. (205) 837-1174
M/S CR1104

Huntsville, AL 35894-0001 Internet: medin@catbyte.b11.ingr.com

\*\*\*\*\*Everywhere You Look...(at least around my office)\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*The opinions here are strictly my own (or those of my machine)

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #267 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*